KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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☞ The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞ The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING
A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—$2 PER DOEN.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS
ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 62 ½ cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office. July 9th, 1810

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.
tf March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel
March 12th, 1810. tf.

FOR RENT.

TWO *ROOMS* on the second floor, with a large garrett over the whole, and cellar kitchen. They lay over the store now occupied by James Coleman, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO: ANDERSON.
Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street; lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his oldstand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
SIX YOKE OF OXEN.—*Apply to*
JOHN JORDAN, JR.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Saline Salt. July 3d, 1810

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.
JEREMIAH NEAVE
Has received an additional assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS,
STATIONERY,
PRIME COTTON as usual,
BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS,
CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c.
COUNTRY LINNEN received in exchange for merchandise.

War Department, July 10, 1810.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1811, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1812 within the states territories and districts following, viz.

1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.

2nd, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d, At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiani and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

Proposals will be received at the same time for supplying rations within the Districts aforesaid, for two years, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1811

5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited with the state of Vermont.

7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th, at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th, At any place or places where troops may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

12th, at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina

16th, At Oemulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th, Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1811 inclusive the 1st day of June 1812.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flower, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, Chikago, for six months in advance; and at each of the ports on the western waters, for at least three months in advance; of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed: and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of the newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks

ADVERTISEMENT·

WHEREAS the subscriber is about to lay out a town on his land adjoining his dwelling plantation, on the waters of the east fork of Little Barren river, in Barren county, state of Kentucky I hereby give notice that I shall apply to the county court of said county for a confirmation of the said town according to law at August court.

MARSHAL EASTES.
March 16th, 1810.

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. Thos. D. Owings, on Main street, three doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the *Watch making and repairing business*—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

☞ Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon I now live, situate on the Town fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, and on the Leestown road, about 4 ½ miles from Lexington, containing nearly two hundred acres, about one hundred cleared and in good repair, and in point of water for stock, & family use, it is exceeded by none in the state. Good orchard of excellent fruit, extensive meadows and pastures conveniently fixed with water in almost every lot, very convenient to water grist and saw mills—if the subscriber should meet with a purchaser to suit shortly, he would give possession this fall. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAML. GREGG.
August 2d, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 23d day of August next, we shall attend at the house of Thomas Isles on Slate creek in Montgomery county, with the commissioners appointed by the Montgomery county court, at their May term 1810, and will then and there, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case, made and provided, take sundry depositions to perpetuate testimony, and establish the beginning and special calls of an entry in the name of John Cockey Owings and Jacob Myers, which entry is in the following words, to wit:

"May 12, 1780, John Cockey Owings and Jacob Myers enter on the waters of a large fork of Licking, including the mouth of a small prong and running upon each side of the same for quantity. The said prong running in on the west side the fork about fifteen miles nearly a south east course from the Upper Blue Licks, including some improvements claimed by T. French.

A copy—teste,
MARK HARDIN, Reg. L. Office."

And will adjourn from time to time, until the whole of the business is completed

ZEBULONG CANTRELL,
JOSHUA CANTRELL,
WILLIAM CANTRELL,
LEVI CANTRELL,
MATT. CANTRELL.

August 6th, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th inst. an apprentice bound to the blacksmith's business, named *Jonathan Eads,* about five feet seven or eight inches high, about eighteen years old; had on a white hat, dark coat, and other clothes not recollected—he had 2 or 3 suits with him when he went away. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him to me, or confines him in any jail so as I get him, shall have the above reward, and all reasonasonable charges paid by me.

JOHN EADS.
Lexington, July 30, 1810. 3t

THIS is to forewarn all persons from dealing or trading in any manner whatever with my wife Lucy Gatewood, as she has left my bed an board without a just cause; therefore I will not pay any debts or contracts that she creates in any manner whatever.

DUDLEY GATEWOOD.
August the 4th, 1810. 4t* $1

Taken up by Samuel Talbott,
in the county of Clarke, a little above he mouth on Boon's creek, one bay mare, judged to be 14 hands high, no brand perceivable, nor any white except a few saddle marks, and a spot a little above the near arm, mixed with white hair, judged to be four years old this spring, some of the hair is rubbed off the root of her tail, appraised to $ 25, this 7th April, 1810.

W. HICKMAN, J. P. C. C.

STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a *superior manner,* to any done in this *State heretofore.*

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallaten, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after thie notice, (if not attended to) be forced. tf

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Providing for the printing and distributing of such laws of the United States as respect the public lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the Preſident of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to cauſe to be collected into one volume and arranged, the ſeveral laws of the United States, resolutions of the Congress under the confederation, treaties and proclamations that have operation and respect to the public lands; and to cause twelve hundred copies to be printed, one of which ſhall be transmitted to each of the exiſting land boards of commiſſioners for settling land claims, and a copy to each of the regiſters and receivers of public monies of the ſeveral land offices of the United States; and the reſidue of the ſaid copies shall be preserved for the future diſpoſition of Congress.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
Preſident of the Senate, *pro tem.*
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.
April 27, 1810.

AN ACT

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of land, to which the Indian title was extinguiſhed by the treaty made at Fort Wayne, on the thirtieth day of Sep'r, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, lying weſt, and adjoining to the boundary line eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Greenville, ſhall be attached to, and made a part of the diſtrict of Cincinnatti; and the reſidue of the lands to which the Indian title was extinguiſhed by the said treaty, and other treaties made at Vincennes in the same year, ſhall be attached to, and made a part of the diſtrict of Vincennes—and the said lands with the exception of section number ſixteen, which ſhall be reserved in each townſhip for the use of schools within the same, shall be offered for sale to the higheſt bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies, at the places respectively where the land offices are kept, and on such day or days as ſhall by proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, be deſignated for that purpose; the sales ſhall remain open at Cincinnatti one week, and at Vincennes three weeks, and no longer; the lands ſhall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre & ſhall in every other respect be sold in tracts of the same ſize, and on the same terms and conditions, as have been or may be provided for lands sold in the same districts; all the lands in the said tracts with the exception above mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the said sales, may de disposed of at private sale by the register of the respective land offices, in the ame manner, under the same regulations, for the same price and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of lands in the same diſtricts, and patents ſhall be obtained in the same manner and on the same terms as for other public lands, sold in the same diſtricts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several Superintendants of public sales directed by this act, shall receive 4 dollars a day for each day's attendance on the said sales.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the 1st day of June next, the 2d principal meridian, established by the Surveyor general, in the Indiana Territory, shall be the boundary between the districts of Vincennes and Jeffersonville; and the lands included in the said districts respectively, according to the boundaries above mentioned, shall become a part of the district in which they are included, and shall be sold in the same place, in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as the other public lands, lying in the same district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons entitled to donation lands, in the district of Vincennes, by any former resolution or act of Congress, and who were Minors, or did not reside within the Indiana territory during the time allowed by law for registering claims to land within the said district; and whose claims have not heretofore been presented to either of the boards of commissioners for adjusting claims to land at Vincennes and Kaſkaſkia; may, until the 1st day of November next, give notice in writing, to the register of the land office of the said district, of their claims, and have the evidence of the same recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the fees provided by an act, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes" and the right of any ſuch perſons neglecting to give ſuch notice of his claim and to have the evidence of the same recorded, shall become void, and forever be barred.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Register of the land office, and the receiver of public monies, at Vincennes, shall perform the ſame duties and exerciſe the same powers, in relation to the claims filed with the register under this act, which by the last recited act were enjoined on, or vested in, the commissioners deſignated by the said act. And it ſhall alſo be the duty of the ſaid register and receiver to make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of all the claims thus filed with the Register of the land office, together with the ſubſtance of the evidence adduced in ſupport thereof, with such remark thereon as they may think proper; which report, together with the list of the claims which, in the opinion of the Regiſter & Receiver ought to be confirmed, ſhall be laid by the Secretary of the treaſury before Congreſs at their next ſeſſion, for their determination thereon. And the ſaid Regiſter and Receiver shall each be allowed an additional compenſation of 100 dollars, in full for their ſervices in relation to ſuch claims, and 100 dollars for Clerk hire.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a tract of land in the Illinois territory, at and including Shawnee town, on the Ohio river, ſhall, under the direction of the Surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, ſtreets, and avenues, and into out lots, in ſuch manner and of ſuch dimenſions as he may judge proper: *Provided,* The tract ſo to be laid off ſhall not exceed the quantity of land contained in 2 entire ſections; nor the town lots, one quarter of an acre each. When the ſurvey of the lots ſhall be completed, a platt thereof ſhall be returned to the ſurveyor general; on which the town lots and out lots ſhall reſpectively be designated by progreſſive numbers; who ſhall cauſe two copies to be made: one to be transmitted to the secretary of the treaſury; and the other to the Regiſter of the land office; and the lots ſhall be offered to the higheſt bidder at public ſale, at the ſame time and place, on the ſame terms and conditions (except as to the quantity of land) as have or may be provided for the sale of the other public lands in the ſaid territory. *Provided,* That no town lot ſhall be ſold for a leſs price than 8 dollars, nor any out lot for leſs than at the rate of 5 dollars an acre.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
Preſident of the Senate, *pro tempore.*
April 30, 1810.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Confirming the decisions of the Commissioners, in favor of the claimants of land in the district of Kaskaskia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the decisions made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons, claiming lands in the district of Kaskaskia, in favor of such claimants as entered in the transcript of decisions, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1809, which have been transmitted by the said Commissioners to the Secretary of the Treasury according to law, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
Preſident of the Senate, *pro tem.*
APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.
May 1, 1810.

BIOGRAPHY.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

CHEVALIER D'EON.

In the vast range of biographical history, from the earliest period down to the present time, there never perhaps has been found a combination of events so remarkable—an assumption of character so various, and in many cases directly opposite, as in the life of this most extraordinary personage. After having sustained for the first fifty years, and in the most distinguished manner, the character of a scholar, a soldier and a statesman, we suddenly and unexpectedly find M. D'Eon assuming the dress, and apparently with great reluctance submitting to be taken for a woman; and it is not till upwards of thirty years afterwards, that, on his death bed are verified beyond the possibility of doubt, his claims to the personal as well as the mental distinctions of a man. As some account of the principal events which have marked the life of this mysterious being may not be unacceptable to the public, the following brief sketch is submitted, and its authenticity may be relied upon:

"Charles Genevien Louise Auguste Andree Timothee D'Eon de Beaumont, was born at Tonnere, in Burgundy, on the 27th October, 1727, of an ancient family. He received his education at the college Mazarin, at Paris. After the death of his father, he was patronized by the prince of Conti, and was presented by Louis XV, with a cornetcy of dragoons.

"In the year 1755, he was employed under the chevalier Douglass, in transacting a negotiation of a most delicate and important nature at the Court of St. Petersburgh, which, by their means, was reconciled to France.

"The chevalier at the time of his first coming over to England, was captain of dragoons in the French service, and secretary to the duke de Nivernois, in which character he behaved so much to the duke's satisfaction, that that nobleman, upon his departure from France got M. D'Eon appointed minister plen-

ipotentiary in his room. In this situation he remained until superceded by the count de Guerchy.

"From this period until the death of Louis XV. M. D'Eon continued to reside in England, destitute it is true of any official character, but honored with the notice and friendship of the most distinguished persons in this country. And here we enter on a circumstance of D'Eon's life rendered as mysterious in its origin, as it is wonderful in its successful concealment for so many years. Some faint rumours had spread at various preceding periods, that M. D'Eon was a woman, and in addition to certain feminine appearances in his voice and person, still stronger surmise was indulged, especially at Petersburgh, on account of the total indifference, and even aversion as to all affairs of gallantry constantly exhibited by D'Eon towards the females of that voluptuous court, where amorous intrigue is well known to have mixed itself on most occasions with political events. Not that the manners or deportment of D'Eon were either harsh or forbidding towards women, but the extreme caution with which he always avoided any private or particular intercourse with them gave strength to the doubts excited as to his sex. And other circumstances concurring (the detail of which our present limits forbid) at this time to place the sexual claim of D'Eon, as a woman, on the most absolute footing of truth both in France and England, he assumed the female dress, and from the year 1777 down to his death was universally regarded as a woman. The first few years after this metamorphosis were passed by M. D'Eon in France, where if the merits of the newly established Demoiselle are to be estimated by the reception she met at the court of Louis XVI and the expressions of esteem made to her by almost every person in the kingdom—she was deserving of the highest praise.—About the year 1785, M. D'Eon returned to England, where he has resided ever since.

"In the year 1777, we find such strong doubts entertained of his sex as to produce wagers to a large amount and a curious trial before lord Mansfield."

It is now evident that the fraud of the gambling policies was the result of a direct conspiracy, to which the chevalier himself *must* have been a party. On the above trial it was sworn by M de Morande and M. le Goux, on the testimony of *occular demonstration*, that the chevalier was a female. He affected to quarrel with M. de Morande for the discovery, but finally acquiesced in the falsehood, and put on the female habit. The verdict on the case tried was afterwards set aside, upon the act requiring an *interest* in cases of assurance for life. But many thousand pounds were paid by gentlemen, who considered the debts as *debts of honour*. —It now becomes a question, whether in point of honor the sums ought not to be refunded, as we presume there is no *prescription* in debts of honour.

Since the year 1773, little has been heard of the chevalier. The French revolution, fatal to so many establishments, deprived him of a pension granted by Louis XV. and confirmed by his successor. For a few subsequent years, the sale of part of his effects and the profits of a public fencing exhibition in various parts of the united kingdom, enabled M D'Eon to subsist with decency, but the increasing weight of age, and infirmities, gradually rendered him incapable of these exertions and for many years past he has been struggling with poverty and distress.

For these two years past M. D'Eon, scarcely ever quitted his bed, though it was only within these few months that he had laid aside the pen. His health graduaally grew weaker, and at length an extreme state of debility ensued, which terminated his death on Monday se'nnight, about 10 o'clock. It was not till after his decease that madame Cole, the old and respected friend of the chevalier, whose fortunes, or rather misfortunes, she had shared for many years, on performing the last sad office to her friend, of laying out the corpse, found it was that of a man. After the first surprise had subsided, the discovery was the next morning communicated to some of the chevalier's intimate friends, who judged it would be proper to ascert in all points relative to so singular an occurrence: and accordingly on Wednesday last, in the presence of the Pere Elise, who had attended the chevalier in his last illness, Mr. Wilson, the professor of anatomy, Mr. Ring, and Mr. Burton, two respectable surgeons, sir Sidney Smith, the hon. Mr. Littleton, the hon. Mr. Douglass, Mr. Hoskins, a respectable solicitor, Mr. Richardson, bookseller of Cornhill, the dody was examined and proved beyond a doubt, by the certificate of Mr. T. Copeland the surgeon, to be a male. That all doubt of the identity of the person might be removed, some persons of the first respectability were called upon, who gave their positive testimony that the person then before them was the same who had always passed for the chevalier D'Eon. M. D'Eon has left two if not three nephews, of the name of O'Gonman, related also, we believe to the noble family of Thomond, in Ireland. None of these gentlemen are however in England at this time.

The body of this extraordinary character has undergone the anatomical inspection of the whole faculty, but also of many hundreds of the most distinguished persons of the metropolis. His highness the duke of Gloucester, and several other persons of distinction, were among the latter. It lies in a handsome oak coffin, covered with black cloth, and a black velvet cross on the lid, at the house of Mrs. Cole, in New-Millman street, to whose benevolent kindness, the chevalier was indebted for the principal comforts of his latter days. A cast was taken from the face on Friday. It is proposed to inter the body in St. Pancras Churchyard the day after tomorrow. The chevalier had completed the 84th year of his age.

The declaration made of the sex of this generally supposed female character, is likely to give rise to several actions for the recovery of sums unjustly paid by various underwriters on the faith given to a certificate, after an examination 32 years ago; several of these duped masters being still alive to reclaim such sums, and many of the *payers* also remaining in existence to answer such demands of re-payment. It may be remembered, that immeditely after this pecuniary speculation was decided, the chevalier assumed the female habit; which to keep up the imposture was worn until the day of his death.

From the Connecticut Courant.

That the former days were better than these, is a complaint of some thousand years standing; a complaint as old at least as the time of Solomon, who noticed it in language of reproof. If every generation is worse than the preceding one as some seem to imagine, the whole world long before now, would have been a Sodom for debauchery and wickedness nearly resembling the infernal regions. The truth of it is, since the fall the wickedness of man has been great in every period of the world: sometimes one class of vices prevailing most, and sometimes another.

The *Golden Age*, we are told of, never existed since the first apostacy, unless in the creative imaginations of poets. Did the *Shepherds* enjoy it! Yes, the shepherds life of old was a life of tranquility, of innocence, of virtuous love, of warm and disinterested friendship. So the poets tell us; but it is all fabulous and false.—Look back three thousand eight hundred years, more or less, and you behold the shepherds of Padan-Aram, a man of wealth and of high repute among his countrymen.

Was he hospitable?—Yes. He ran to meet his young kinsman, embraced him, kissed him, brought him to his house, and said to him, "surely thou art my bone and my flesh." This same Laban was as hospitable as an Arab, and as arrant a knave. He sold his youngest and beautiful daughter to his young kinsman, for seven years hard service, and in the end, by a most rascally imposition, put him off with blear-eyed Leah; and then, adding oppression to insult, had the impudence to insist that he should serve yet other seven years for his beloved Rachel. Fourteen years hard service for a wife! Fourteen years—every one of which was silently stealing away by little and little, her youth and beauty. "Say not, why were the former days better than these!"

To come one generation forward. Consider the family of Jacob, the affair of Reuben, of Judah, of Dinah, of Simeon and Levi, the intended murder and the actual sale of Joseph as a slave for life. These were young *shepherds*, and the children too of the most excellent and pious man that was then living:—judge then, if the other shepherds of that time and country were better than they.

Or if we come yet farther forward by two hundred years, we find nothing amiable among shepherds, except in a few individuals. Turn your eyes to the well of Midian. The priest of that country, being also the first magistrate of the people, had seven daughters who were shepherdesses. These damsels came to the well, and drew water, and filled the troughs to water their father's flock. Now look at the young shepherds who were standing by. Did they courteously lend the girls a helping hand, as any decent young man would do now-a-days?—No: the brutes drove them away, probably with boisterous and threatning language, if not with blows; and Moses, who was a valiant man, had to bestir himself stoutly in their defence. So far from finding the pretended *golden age* in the shepherd-state, we do actually find the bulk of shepherds in every period of time have been mere semi-savages. The shepherd nations and tribes of Modern Tartary and Arabia, comparing the accounts of travellers with the history of Moses, appear to bear a very near resemblence to the shepherds of old.

It would be easy to shew from the lights of history sacred and profane, that the world was no better in point of morals or manners and fforded no more *rest for the sole of the foot* in any period of antiquity than in modern times; but this would swell my essay far beyond due bounds. Passing over therefore some thousand years at a single leap, we will now look back one century only. The publication of the *Spectator* was begun just about a hundred years since; and we find in reading those valuable papers, that the fashions of dress were at least quite as ridiculous then, as now: for instance, that then, or in some subsequent periods of the last century, the female head dress were so high, as to make it a question whether the head belonged to the body, or the body belonged to the head. We find that party spirit was carried to even greater lengths of violence, and that there was then more coarseness of manners, more indelicacy of behaviour, than are now commonly seen. Ladies of quality in England wore *party patches*, the whig party placing these patches on one side of the face, and the tory party putting them on the opposite side, and they used, it would seem, to have at one another upon politics, tooth and nail, whenever or where ever they happened to meet together, except at church.

See in the 324th number of the Spectator, the account of the *Mohock Club*, consisting of fashionable young bucks who patrolled the streets of London, annoying whosoever they met, whether men or women, stabbing, cutting, squeezing the nose flat to the face, boring out the eyes with their fingers, running their swords, through the legs, &c. I have been credibly informed that there was, about that time or not very long afterwards, a club of the same nature in the city of New York, made up of of the choice spirits of the age, who denominated themselves *the Hell-Fire Club* and whose nocturnal fetes were answerable to the horrible name they had assumed. Any man or body of men, how respectable soever in point of property or family, that should behave so now, whether in New York or London, would be overwhelmed with public contempt and indignation.

As late as fifty years ago, nothing was more common at the southward, especially in North Carolina, than *gouging*, or boring out one anothers eyes with their thumbs; insomuch that a large part of the men had only one eye, and many had none. This horrible custom is now at an end, or at most the thing happens but seldom. In some former generations, almost every considerable town in New-England had its *bully*, and these champions of the *fist* frequently went from town to town giving challenges to fight. Public opinion long since has scouted this species of brutality. Many among us remember the time when smutty writings consisting of obscene allusions, were generally popular; but a more correct taste has since condemned them, together with their authors to infamy. There might also be mentioned several grossly indelicate customs and practices that once prevailed in the country, but which have been happily exploded.

Every age has produced a large crop of vices and follies, and our own as well as the rest; but I see no reason why it ought to be stamped with peculiar infamy. In one part at least we evidently have the advantage. There now prevails among all classes, (the very lowest excepted) a greater delicacy of manners and speech than formerly; and this delicacy, whilst it is itself one of the most amiable of the social qualities, is also a fence to real virtue.

By no means have I made these remarks to flatter the present age, which in all conscience must be called a loose and vicious age, considering its peculiar advantages and privileges; but my object is to cure that unreasonable querulous humour, as regards the times we live in, which many worthy people of every generation, and especially among the *aged*, have been too apt to indulge.

SENEX

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3.

FROM ENGLAND.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with a file of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers to the 22d of June, received per the Tamaahmaah, from the owners, and another commercial house in this city, from which the following extracts are made.

Capt. Story of the Tamaahmaah, informs us that the British frigate Venus with Mr. Morier (the new charge des affairs to America) on board, was to sail from Portsmouth on the 24th of June; and that Mr. Jackson is to return to England in the frigate Venus.

LONDON, June 13.

Yesterday morning a mail from Heligoland reached London, bringing a series of L'Abeille du Nord to the 29th and letters from that island to the 8th inst. We have also information one day later from a passenger in the packet.—The intercourse with the continent had not been re-established. It was supposed, that to the amount of five millions sterling, in British manufactures and colonial produce, were deposited on the island. All the banks or reservoirs were exhausted, and excepting what was impure or brackish, the inhabitants were distitute of water.

Dutch letters were received yesterday morning to the date of the 7th inst. ——Louis had not at that time left Holland, and the report of his abdication of the throne appears to be wholly unfounded.

JUNE 15.

The accounts brought by the Oporto Convoy are to the 22d ult. and from the British army 3 days earlier—The French have been for some time establishing large magazines of provisions at Salamanca, from which it was concluded that they had some great enterprize in contemplation. The force of General Junot on that station is much larger than has been represented, consisting of 1600 cavalry and 18,000 infantry. Letters from the north of Spain have also been received, viz. of the 26th, from St. Sebastian, and of the 30th from Corunna. In Gallicia the greatest ardour prevails among the peasantry for the defence of the country, but they are almost without arms. It is stated that the French are now 60,000 strong in the neighborhood of Cuidi Rodrigo and Salamanca; and an attack upon the allies was expected by the first convenient opportunity.

Dutch papers to the 10th, & Paris papers to the 7th inst. reached town yesterday, but their contents are unimportant. The Turkish army is said to be 450,000 strong, of which number after deducting garrisons, about 180,000 can be brought into the field.

JUNE 18.

A considerable number of Americans have been discharged from our ships of war in the West Indies, in obedience to orders from the admiralty.

We have received Dutch papers to the 11th inst. but their contents are not interesting. The only article in them that deserves to be mentioned, is a commercial decree, issued by king Louis, which however, is not sufficiently important to render it necessary to insert the article in detail. Its principal object is to alter the line of demarcation, within which (with some exceptions) all magazines, depots or warehouses of colonial productions, or English manufactures, were by a former decree prohibited, from 2000 rods to 5000 rods from the sea coast.

We have received French papers to the 11th, and Dutch to the 14th. They contain some long but uninteresting details of the arrival of Bonaparte and his Empress at Paris, and the Programme of the fete to be given by the city of Paris to their imperial majesties. Several other fetes are to follow, to be given by the war minister and other principal officers of government.

PARIS, June 10.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 3d inst. speak of the uninterrupted passage of troops through that town for Spain. Among the reinforcements are about 500 artillerymen, who were immediately followed by a number of caissons &c. We daily expect the arrival of 8000 fusilers of the imperial guards who are to proceed to Burgos, where they are to remain till further orders.—The sharp-shooters and chasseurs of the imperial guards begin to arrive here.—They have been reviewed, and their fine military air and discipline excite the admiration of all who see them.

According to letters from Spain, his majesty king Joseph will not remain long in that city, but is on the point of setting out on the expedition against Valentia.

The army of Massena for Portugal, is daily reinforced.—It is said to amount to more than 80,000.—It is further said to be in motion for Cindad Rodrigo, where the Anglo-Portuguese army have collected almost the whole of their force. It is not supposed that the English will risk the issue of a battle. We expect in a few days to receive very interesting intelligence from that quarter.

By letters from Bilboa, we are informed that General Bonnet fell in with a band of insurgeants near Oviedo, of which he made 600 prisoners, and put the remainder to flight.

A Gottenburg mail arrived here yesterday. Some of the letters from Sweden mention the probability of a change in the Russian councils hostile to France. The following are extracts from a few of the letters brought by the mail.

"STOCKHOLM, June 5.

"It is strongly rumored on 'Change, that peace is restored between Russia and Great Britain, and that in consequence of it, the former power has entered into a new coalition against France.

"GOTTENBURG June 11.

Peace between England and Russia is certain.

"P. S. The letters just come in from the eastern part of the continent are silent on this important subject."

LIVERPOOL June 26.

Flour from 65 to 68s wheat 17s and in London, 18 and 6 pence.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 21.—The business of Parliament was yesterday finished, and this day the prorogation took place.—The commissioners appointed by his majesty for this purpose were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Walsingham. The following is a correct analysis of his majesty's speech, as delivered by his Commisioners, to both Houses of Parliament:

His majesty states, that the business of the session being concluded, he has thought proper to bring it to a close.—His majesty then congratulates both Houses upon the capture of Gaudaloupe, an event which for the first time in the history of Great Britain, has deprived France of her possessions in the West Indies; and also upon the subsequent capture of the Dutch possessions in the same quarter of the globe—acquisitions which must inevitably deprive the enemy of all further means of annoyance to our daily extending commerce.

In the speech to the house of Commons his majesty thanks them for the supplies which they have so liberally granted for the service of the year; and while he regrets the continuance of the arduous struggle in which we are engaged, he congratulates the country on the daily increase of our resources, and revenues, from the unprecedented extension of our commerce to all parts of the world—a circumstance which happily renders the imposition of new burdens or fresh taxation wholly unnecessary.

His Majesty next alludes to the modifications and regulations which have been adopted during the session, respecting the revenues of Ireland, as having relieved that country from the pressure of many burdens, without losing sight of a due regard to the necessary receipts from taxation.

His Majesty thanks the house of Commons for their liberal provision made for the duke of Brunswick.

His Majesty next congratulates both Houses of Parliament that Portugal has been rescued from the grasp of the enemy by the strenuous efforts of his majesty's army, aided by the exertions of the Portuguese nation—and that Spain, notwithstanding the many reverses of fortune she has experienced, still maintains her resistance to the invader with an unabated spirit of zeal and perseverance.

His majesty then assures both Houses of Parliament, that he deems it equally for the honor of his crown and the interests of his kingdom, to continue his firm and unshaken support of both the loyal Nations.

His Majesty concludes by recommending to the Ministers of both houses of Parliament to exert themselves, during the ensuing recess, in their respective counties in propagating a spirit of unanimity and concord, which obedience to order and the laws, as the only means of enabling his Majesty to give effect to his exertions in the continuance of the arduous struggle in which we are engaged; and while his Majesty thus exhorts both Houses of Parliament, he assures them that his conduct will ever be regulated by these dictates—a line of conduct which his majesty's long reign and the general loyalty of subjects has convinced him, is best suited to enable him to meet the foreign enemy with effect.

BOSTON, July 30.

Letters have been received by the Caroline, from London, to the 11th June; they state, the deputation, which waited on the Board of Trade, were informed by the president, lord Bathurst, that admiral Saumarez, must have mistaken the spirit of his instructions, and that new orders would be immediately sent to him not to molest American vessels bound into or out of the Baltic, with original cargoes on board.

The Galen, capt. Stedman, had arrived; answer to letters by her have been received by the Caroline—The letters by the Galen were received in London the 11th June.

Extract of a letter from, London dated June 6.

"The account of the non-intercourse bill being done away, has reached us this day, and diffused univeral satisfaction."

Eztract of a letter from a Gentleman of this town, dated

"SMYRNA, Feb. 16, 1810.

"About midnight I experienced a considerable shock of an earthquake, & while at dinner next day the shock was twice repeated. I have since learned that the same earthquake was felt, in all its terrific force in the island of Candia (the ancient Crete)—That the greater part of the city of Candia, and all its fortifications, are entirely destroyed, and a destructive fire raged at the same time, added to the miseries of the wretched inhabitants—that eight villages in the neighborhood of Candia are but heaps of rubbish, and many thousand people buried in the ruins of their own dwellings, drowned in the rush of water, or perished by the fire, for it seems as if all the elements had conspired in vengeance against the unhappy island. The olive fields are destroyed, and the most luxuriant part of this beautiful island exhibits at present but one wide waste of ruin, devastation and death. The earthquake has been (as letters which are received mention) felt at Cairo, Alexandria, Malta, Sicily, and in all the islands of the Archipelago, in many of which it has thrown down houses, and done other damage."

Private Correspondence.

"HARWICH, June 6.

"We have this day had three vessels from Rotterdam, with passengers; and a packet from Gottenburg with mail and passengers. By the former we learn that the King of Holland and his wife have left that country, and that he has positively abdicated his throne, the consequence whereof, it is considered, will be the immediate annexation of Holland to France. The country therefore is represented as being in the greatest consternation and tumult; and several of the most respectable houses are making up their affairs to quit the country.—The feelings of the Dutch are said to be now worked up to a pitch, that they are ripe for revolt, (but, I fear, any attempt would be but in vain.) It is, however, confidently reported in Holland that hostilities are about to commence between France and Russia, whose emperor is stated to be in such complete dislike, that it is expected he will share a similar fate to his predecessor.

"By the Gottenburg packet, we have advices of an insurrection at Stockholm, a strong party having shewn themselves in favour of the son of the dethroned Gustavus; and Frederick of Augustenburg, the declared hereditary prince, has been poisoned! Whilst taking an airing on horseback, he suddenly fell, and expired immediately, and on examining his body, it was found that his death had been occasioned by poison."

Letters from Dunkirk were received yesterday morning, to the date of Monday last. Bonaparte had left that place, on his journey to Rouen, and a report prevailed that his first measure on his return to Paris, would be, to declare war against the United States of America.

Globe-Office. 2 o'clock.

The town is now all bustle. It has been increasing since 12 o'clock, and promises an immense croud in the course of

the day. The people in the line thro' which the proceſſion is to paſs, are ſhutting their ſhops, and the company already aſſembling to take their ſtations on the balconies, and at the windows.—Bands, with marrow bones and cleavers, with blue cockades, and mottos complimentary to the Baronet, are parading the ſtreets. About one o'clock, a party of about 300, from Soho, with blue cockades and colors flying, proceeded down Catharine-ſtreet and the Strand, for the city. They marched two and two; and invited every paſſenger whom they met to join them. At Catherine street they were met by the 12th Light Dragoons, on their way to Hyde Parke corner. The muſic of the former was playing St. Patrick's day. The band of the Dragoons immediately ſtruck up "God ſave the King." The 14th Light Dragoons have followed the 12th: both regiments muſtered very ſtrong. The Bloomsbury and other volunteer corps have been out this morning, but have been diſmiſſed with orders to be in readineſs to muſter again in the evening if neceſſary.

The firemen belonging to the ſeveral Inſurances, are alſo parading the ſtreets with muſic. They act as conſtables.

The crowd at the Tower, and at Sir Francis Burdett's houſe in Piccadilly, is immenſe.

Riot at South Shields Theatre.

The repugnance evinced by the generality of the inhabitants of South Shields, against the interested individuals who lately sent an address to his Majesty, approving of the measures of his Ministers towards Sir Francis Burdett, has been shewn in various instances, but to none so pointedly as on Monday the 4th of June, in the Theatre, where a play was bespoke by Sir Cuthbert Herron, &c. The piece went quietly on, till that Gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Bulmer and others, entered the house, when the spirit of the audience seemed roused with indignation and contempt, and the Theatre resounded with "Long live the king and Burdett!" The gentlemen in the lower part of the house must have conceived that treason lurked in these words, as they, with great fury, ascended among the gods, where Sir Cuthbert loudly proclaimed every man a traitor who was the friend of Burdett. To this the lie directly was returned. He then ordered his volunteers, many of whom were present, to turn the Burdettites out of the Theatre; but his orders were not obeyed.—Mr. Bulmer, then desired the friends of Sir Francis to stand up, that they might be known; his orders were directly complied with. Matters now wore a serious aspect, as a volunteer officer was thrown down, and many pressed towards the spot where they had taken their station, but they wisely retreated. When they got below, Sir Cuthbert stood up, and made a long speech.—After this, the actors were allowed to proceed.

PHILADELPHIA
CASH
DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.
DRUGGIST,
Market Street, No. 196, one door above 6th Street,

HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from *London* and *Liverpool* the most complete and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every article of which was put up by the best houses, and purchased for CASH, which will enable him to sell on terms *well* worthy the attention of those who deal in MEDICINE. *Physicians* are *particularly* informed that his *Drug Store* is annually inspected, by order of *government*, by doctors *Rush* and *Mease*, for the better supply of the Army and Navy of the United States—so that they may rest assured that nothing of an inferior quality can, on any account, find admittance in the Store.

*** General price currents will be forwarded at the request of any one, by letter or otherwise. 3m

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash, 13th August, 1810.—tf

GRAND FISH FEAST.

THE subscriber will prepare a Fish Dinner for 200 persons on Wednesday the 12th September, to which the lovers of good eating are invited.

LITTLETON ESTIS,
Strode's road, 8 miles from Lexington.
August [illegible]th, 1810.

[T]AKE NOTICE,

That on the third saturday in September next I will attend my agent with commissioners appointed by [the] court for Fayette county, at the place where John M'Connal formerly lived, in order to establish an improvement made by Hugh Shannon, [an]d called for in an entry made in the name of [Willia]m Ward, and do such other acts as may be [dee]med necessary.

*3t SILAS JOHNSON.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY [young] STUD HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, well formed, was got by imported horse Royalist, his dam by Ecl[ipse]. Any person wishing to purchase the above property may find the subscriber at his farm, Fayette county, seven miles west of Lexington, and one mile from John Parker's mill. Land in the Green river country or in the state of [Ohio] will be received in payment.

FREDERIC WALTZ.
August 16th, 1810. 12t

WANTED TO HIRE.

A NEGRO Woman who understands house business—cooking, washing &c. For one that can come recommended, a liberal hire will be given.—Enquire of the printer.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2.
FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived yeſterday, the brig Tamaahmaah, capt. Story, from Liverpool, from which port ſhe ſailed the 24th of June.

The veſſel failed in ballaſt, with George W. Erving, Eſq. (late charge des affairs of the U. S. in Spain) as paſſenger, who has important deſpatches for government. Mr. Erving will leave town this day for Waſhington——She brought London papers and letters to the owners only. We have not been favored with a peruſal of theſe papers, but have received the following few articles, which we underſtand are extracted from them.

Beſides theſe extracts, we are informed that the papers contain a new decree of Bonaparte's ordering his cruizers to capture and bring in all American veſſels wherever they may be found; and alſo ordering the condemnation of all American property in the ports of France or countries under her controul.

This information is said to have been communicated to Mr. Pinkney, by Gen. Armſtrong at Paris.

On the 19th of June Parliament was prorogued—Sir Francis Burdett was on that day liberated from the Tower. There were great rejoicings among his partizans, and it is said a more numerous assemblage of people in the streets of London than took place when he was committed.

We do not learn whether any change in our affairs with Great Britain had taken place. But it has been rumored that the Emperor Napoleon had issued a decree for the capture and condemnation of all the American property he can get hold of.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The merchants who spend more than one half their time gazing for news, are at length gratified with that brought by the brig Tamaahmaah from Liverpool, up to the 25th of June. Its amount is as follows: Nothing like war between France and Russia. The system of exclusion of British manufactures and colonial produce from the European continent progressing every where. An enormous glut of American produce in the British ports, which they take at their own prices. The commodities of grain, flour and rice, are exceptions, which have become scarce in consequence of bad crops, and the exportation of grain from the European continent being prohibited on account of the price having advanced above the standard limited for permission to export. The Americans supplying the wants of G. B. on her own terms, with articles imperiously necessary to her existence, whilst she in return refuses us the liberty of trading with nations with whom we are at peace. Immense exportations of British manufactures were expected to take place in the course of a few weeks to America, chiefly of cotton goods, on which a duty of about 50 per cent. on the first cost of the raw material, has been paid by the Americans into the British treasury, and it now comes back, with a variety of taxes, and profits charged on it, and taxed with 15 per cent. duty on this side, in order to raise ways and means for *Mr. Gallatin's financial system*, which is that of *taking the money out of the people's pockets without letting them know of it*. It was almost time for Mr. Pinkney to have attended another sheep shearing frolic, but we have no account of it. Our affairs are finely managed indeed.—AURORA.

NORFOLK, JULY 20.

On Wednesday evening, sailed from Hampton Roads the U. S. brig *Hornet*, Captain HUNT, for New-York; from thence ſhe proceeds immediately with diſpatches for Europe. There are various conjectures afloat—some will have it that ſhe is sent for the purpose of bringing home our Miniſter (Mr. *Pinkney*) from London; others, that ſhe is deſtined for France.—The Britiſh packet sailed a few days ago from New-York direct for England!—There is something ominous in these movements.

NORFOLK, Aug. 1.—A report is current this morning that there are some British armed vessels off our Capes; and that the United States frigates, &c. lying in Hampton Roads, are to sail this day in order to prevent their entering our waters. It is apprehended something serious will take place.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.

A few days ago, Mr. Menard, with ſome of the gentlemen attached to the Miſſouri Fur Company, arrived here from their Fort at the head waters of the Miſsouri, by whom we learn that they had experienced conſiderable oppoſition from the Indians; this adverse feeling arose from a jealousy prevalent among all savages (and some civilized) nations of those who trade with their enemies. The Crows and Blackfeet are almost continually at war, the Company detached a party to trade with the latter, this gave offence to the Blackfeet, who had not the same opportunity of procuring Arms &c. the Hudson Bay Factory being several days journey from their hunting grounds and with whom they could not trade with equal advantage.

A hunting party which had been detached, from the Fort to the forks of Jefferson river were attacked in the neighborhood of their encampment on the 12th of April, by a strong party of the Blackfeet, whom they kept at bay for some time, but we are sorry to say unavailingly, as the Indians were too numerous; the party conſiſted of 14 or 15, of whom 5 were killed, say, Hull, Cheeks, Ayres, Rucker and Freehearty: Messrs. Valle, Immel and companions escaped, and carried the unpleasant tidings to the Fort, but with the loss of Tents, Arms, Traps, &c.

Early in May George Druilard accompanied by some Delawares, who were in the employ of the company, went out to hunt, contrary to the wiſhes of the rest of the party, who were confident the Indians were in motion round them, and that from a hoſtile diſpoſition they had already ſhewn, it would be attended with danger, their presages were too true, he had not proceeded more than two miles from the camp before he was attacked by a party in ambuſh, by whom himself and two of his men were literally cut to pieces. It appears from circumstances that Druilard made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, as he made a kind of breaſtwork of his horse, whom he made to turn in order to receive the enemy's fire, his bulwark of course soon failed and he became the next victim of their fury. It is lamentable that although this happened within a ſhort diſtance of relief, the firing was not heard so as to afford it, in consequence of a high wind which prevailed at the time.

Adding all those untoward circumſtances, the Fur company have every proſpect of success, although the majority of the season was occupied in diſtributing the hunting parties and exploring the foot of the mountains, although they have had upwards of 12,000 dollars worth of valuable furs consumed, yet they have been able to send down about 50 packs of Beaver, beſides other Furs to a conſiderable amount, and have taken measures to ensure more than double that quantity in the spring.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 21.

THE ELECTION.

But few returns have been received ſince our laſt; a week or two more, however, may enable us to lay the reſult of the election complete, before our readers.

—

The *unpublished letters* of Mr. Erskine, as they are so called, which we gave in the last and preceding numbers of our paper, are said to throw considerable light on the last year's negociation at Washington, between Mr. E and our government. They appear, indeed, to occupy the attention of most politicians, and news paper editors of the day; many of whom we are proud to accord with in political sentiments—and who have been distinguished as sources of correct information and sound tenets. But the course pursued by some of the democratic papers of the highest standing, on the present occasion, is some how or other so unaccountable to us, and so variant from our ideas of what ought to be the conduct of real Americans in the like cases, that we can but deny our assent to them.

Why Mr. Erskine's *inferences* from the *tone* and *manner* of Mr. Gallatin should be taken for fact, in preference to a plain unvarnished statement of the truth, as his sentiments, is to us unaccountable; and too, when those sentiments accord with those of every republican, & every rational man of common sense and common honesty in the U. States.

How is it possible that Mr. Gallatin's *tone* and *manner* should have implied that Mr. Jefferson was under French influence, when it was a direct perversion of the truth?

We were told twelve months ago that Canning and Erskine had *duped* us; we are now told from the same quarter, and upon this very good British authority, that Gallatin has *deceived* us.

Every impartial man will certainly require better evidence before he believes it. For our part we are far from admitting this unqualified censure of the heads of departments, without a better foundation for the rash and foolish charges, which have been made.—In this manner the "REPORTER" has lately distinguished itself—we pronounce the late remarks of that paper respecting Mr. *Madison* and the heads of departments unjustifiable, and illiberal in the extreme.

We have full and entire confidence in the President of the United States; we place the greatest reliance in his wisdom and integrity. Mr. Gallatin may be censurable in some respects, for aught we know; at least we mean not to justify him;—but in the present instance, we cannot believe him guilty—the *Reporter* notwithstanding.

—

The Aurora, of Philadelphia, and the Whig, at Baltimore, are zealous in their support of Wilkinson—why does not the Reporter attend to the signal, *in this case also*—and open its battery likewise in his defence?

—

As the editor of the "*American Republic*" is released from the duties of a Representative in the councils of the state, and having now a little leisure time upon his hands, would it not be advisable for him to employ a small portion of it in *revising* and *correcting* his "ALIEN POEM?" It is our opinion that alterations and amendments would enhance the value of the next edition. To kill two birds with one stone, as it were, or whilst we are giving this *hint*, we would also give *notice*, to any person having a copy of the aforementioned work now in possession, that FIVE copies of the *new edition*, will be given for the loan of it, provided it is neither *scorched* nor *torn*.

—

"COMMON SENSE."—The *American Republic* has made *Relf* a DEMOCRAT!—we shall certainly be pardoned after this if we should now and then call "*the Federalist*" a *Tory*.

BECK'S ACADEMY.

Lexington, Augt. 14th, 1810.

MR. BECK respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his school re-commences next Monday.

TERMS OF TUITION. *per quarter*

For all the English branches, including Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geography, construction and use of Maps, Globes &c.	$10
For Music, (from 8 to 12 in the morning)	$12
For Drawing, Painting &c. (from 2 to 4 afternoon.)	$6

Premiums adjudged at the late examination,
To Miss Caroline Allen for spelling, 2d class.
Miss H. West, for do. 1st class.
Miss Stout, for biographical recitation.
Miss Harrison, cyphering.
Miss E. Parker, writing, grammar & composition.
Miss N. Price, writing, grammar, geographical problems.
Miss Wilson, history.
Miss Price, elocution.
Miss Warfield, geography.
Miss Robert, music.
Miss N. Price, Music.
Miss Merrell, music.
Miss Allen, vocal music.
Miss Garrett, vocal music,
Miss Logan, painting.

—

MRS. BECK, in a separate room, will take a class in natural philosophy, and hopes, by experimental illustration, to render the doctrine of the Mechanic Powers, Optics &c. easy to young ladies, terms $6 per quarter.

Mrs. B. will also teach all kinds of fancy work, artificial flowers, filigree chimney ornaments, Toilette Boxes, Work Baskets &c enriched with Drawings, Gilding &c. at $9 per quarter.

N. B. A great variety of fancy work for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had at the Book Store of

JOHNSON & WARNER,

Corner of Main & Mill streets, Lexington

Wilson's Farriery or the Veterinary Monitor and stable guide—A concise treatise on the various diseases of horses, their symptoms and most humane methods of cure—Calculated to enable persons to form an accurate judgment of the diseases of their own horses, and apply proper remedies without the assistance of a Farrier—Price 50 Cts.

Sermons on several occasions by the late Rev. John Wesley, A. M.—Bishop of the methodist Church.—$1 25.

Juvenile Anecdotes founded on facts—Collected for the amusement of Children—By Priscilla Wakefield.

J. & W. have lately Received

The Youth's Companion, or an historical Dictionary, consisting of articles selected chiefly from Natural and Civil history, Geography, Astronomy, Zoology, Botany and Mineralogy; arranged in alphabetical order by Ezra Sampson.—Price $1 62

Lessons for young persons in humble life—Calculated to promote their improvement in the art of reading; in virtue and piety; and particularly in the knowledge of the duties peculiar to their station.—Price $1 12.

The Nurses Guide, or companion for a sick chamber. The following character of this treatise is extracted from the monthly review:

"This is a new edition of a little pocket volume which is well known and generally esteemed as very useful in families—The work has been long before the public and another impression being required; the benevolent Author has deemed it proper in this third edition to make several additions founded on such observations as have occurred to him in his own practice The directions respecting the diet of the sick, & for the making gruels, caudles, herb teas, broths, &c. may frequently be found peculiar useful—Medical writers have too seldom attended to such particulars."

A Summary view of the evidence and practical importance of the christian revolution; in a series of discourses addressed to young persons by Thomas Belsham.

The works of Mrs. Anne Steele complete in 2 Vols.—Price 2 dols. 50 cts.

The Mariners Chronicle; being a collection of the most interesting narratives of Shipwrecks, Fires, Famines & other calamities incident to a life of maritime enterprize, with authentic particulars of the extraordinary adventures and sufferings of the crews, their reception and treatment on distant shores, &c. a concise description of the country, customs and manners of the inhabitants: including an account of the deliverance of the survivors—By Archibald Duncan, late of the Royal Navy. 4 Vols. 5 dols.

The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of nature—to which are added two brief dissertations on the personal Identity and on the nature of virtue—Together with a charge delivered to the clergy of the diocese of Durham at the primary visitation in the year 1707—By Joseph Butler, L. L. D. Second American Edition to which is prefixed a life of the author.—Price 2 dols. 50 cts.

The dying testimony of a Bowdoin, the learned and the good, who as a Magistrate, a Philosopher, a Christian, lately shewn as a star of the first magnitude in the American hemisphere, cannot fail to operate as an extensive recommendation of this work.——"He mentioned during his last illness that "the perusal of Bishop Butler's Analogy "had been of great use to him in satisfying "his doubts, and confirming his mind on the "subject of Christianity. "From the time "of my reading that Book" said he "I have "been an humble follower of the blessed "Jesus."

The Genuine Works of Flaviers Josephus, the learned and authentic Jewish historian and celebrated warrior with copious notes and proper observations—in 3 Vols. 7 dols.

J. & W. have just received a supply of Water COLOURS in different size boxes from 87 cts. to 6 dols. several new JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS, and a good stock of *Writing* and *Letter Paper*.

Lexington, August 20th, 1810. [4t]

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscribers pasture, about three miles south of Lexington, A CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, About fourteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, a small star in his forehead, bobb'd tail—a small white spot on his near buttock, neither shod or branded, nor any other marks recollected. A reward of five dollars will be given for the delivery of said horse—or the above reward for the horse and thief, with all reasonable charges for expenses,

JOHN & WM. CARLISLE.

August 18th, 1810. 12t

PROPOSALS

For carrying MAILS on the following Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, Until the 1st day of October next, inclusive.

36. From Hudſon's, in Kenhawa county, by Wards, Jourdans, Catlettsburg, Creenup c. h. Johnson's mill Vanceburg, Saltworks, Lewis c. h. and Flemingſburg, to Millersburg, thence by Mount Sterling, the Olympian Springs, Catlettsburg Jourdans and Wards, to Hudsons, once in two weeks.

Leave Hudſon's every other Wedneſday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Millersburg the next Sunday at 3 *p. m.* Leave Millerſburg every other Sunday at 6 *p. m.* and arrive at Hudſons the next Thurſday by 6 *p. m.*

41. From Road Forks to Clay c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Road Forks every other Thurſday at 10 *a. m.* and arrive at Clay c. h. by 8 *p. m.* Leave Clay c. h every other Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Road Forks by 6 *p. m.*

42. From Danville to Casey c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Danville every other Wednesday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Caſey c. h. by 6 *p. m.* Leave Caſey c. h. every other Thurſday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Danville by 6 *p. m.*

43. From Mount Sterling to Eſtil c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Mount Sterling every other Tuesday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Eſtil c. h. by 6 *p. m.* Leave Eſtil c. h. every other Wednesday at 6 *a. m.* & arrive at Mount Sterling by 6 *p. m.*

NOTES.

1. The Poſt-maſter General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occaſioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip ſhall be incurred, unleſs it ſhall be made to appear that the delay was occaſioned by unavoidable accident; in which caſe the amount of pay for trip, will, in all caſes, be forfeited and retained.

4. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, Auguſt and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white perſon ſhall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the propoſer intends to convey the mail in the body of a ſtage carriage, he is deſired to ſtate it in his propoſals.

7. The Poſt-maſter General reserves to himſelf the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loſs of a trip.

8. The contracts for the routes No. 1 to 29 are to be in operation on the firſt day of January next, and continue until the 30th of September 1811, and for the remaining routes to be in operation at the same time and continue until March 31, 1812.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.
GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
Washington City, July 10, 1810.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that I, Atwill Rogers, attorney in fact for John Rogers, late of the County of Fayette, and ſtate of Kentucky (now of the County of Attakapas and Territory of Orleans,) by and with the Authority and power in me vested, do hereby entirely revoke annul and make void to all intents and purpoſes, all power and authority of every description whatever, that the aforesaid John Rogers, inveſted and empowered John Smith Baiſden, with, by his certain power of attorney, truſt and agency hereby forwarning the ſaid John Smith Baisden, or any attorney or attornies he may have made by virtue of the power, truſt, or agency aforeſaid, from proceeding any further in ſaid buſineſs in any ſhape whatever; and I the said Atwill Rogers, by the, and with the authority and power aforeſaid, do, by theſe preſents, revoke, annul, and make void, all and ſingular the proceedings in future of the ſaid John Smith Baiſden, as attorney or agent aforeſaid, or thoſe whom the ſaid John Smith Baisden may have empowered (if any) under him as attorney or agent aforeſaid. In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 11th day of Auguſt 1810.

ATWILL ROGERS,
Attorney in fact for
JOHN ROGERS.
Acknowledged in presence of
WM. J. MAYO, C F C. C.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Fayette county, one mile of Bethel meeting house about the 25th of May, two mares—one a roan with her ears foxed short, eight or nine years old. She had on when she went away, a 3 shilling bell—she is branded, but I do not recollect what it was; she was about 14 hands 2 inches high. Also one bay filly 3 years old last May, about 14 hands high, no brand, a star in her forehead, three or four saddle spots, a little white about one of her hind feet, and one fore foot. She trots natural; any person taking up said mares, or either of them, and delivering them to the subscribers, shall receive five dollars reward for each.

STEPHEN DAVIS, &
3t WILLIAM PRIDDY.

To the Trustees of Seminaries of Learning

THE following valuable instruments (formerly the property of Mr. H. Blannerhassett) may be purchased on very low terms, and a long credit given, viz.

1 LARGE REFLECTING TELESCOPE,
1 SEXTANT.
1 LEVELLING INSTRUMENT.

For terms, apply to the printer of this paper.
August 22d. 3m

Wool Carding & Spinning by Water

AT T. ROYLE'S mill, one mile from Lexington, on the Frankfort road—carding in rolls for eight cents per pound, for carding and spinning under five cuts in the pound, twenty cents. All sorts of mixtures can be very well done.

As I have been in the carding and spinning business for twenty or thirty years, I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may think proper to employ me—I shall take trade that suits.

THOMAS ROYLE.

July 23d, 1810. 7t

Wanted to hire for a term of years, A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

tf July 22d, 1810.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON has a quantity of SADDLER'S WHITE WELTING LEATHER on hand, which he will sell low for cash.

Lexington, June 11th, 1810. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for sale at the house of Samuel M'Dowell in Jessamine county, on the eleventh day of September next, the personal estate of Caleb W. M'Dowell dec. consisting of two stills and tubs for the distilling business, also a number of horses. There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place, some young negroes, a number of cattle, sheep and other articles. Twelve month's credit will be given on giving bond with good security. Due attendance will be given by

SAMUEL M'DOWELL, } *Adm'rs*
ELIZABETH M'DOWELL. }

August 3d, 1810. tds

A BARGAIN.

A VALUABLE tract of land for sale, containing three hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Strode's station, one mile and a half from Winchester, Clarke county, one hundred and twenty acres improved, fifty acres in spear grass and clover, a valuable apple orchard, a square log house with several other buildings; there is a sulpher spring that affords abundance of water. Stock require but little salt in the summer season that make use of it—also a number of other never failing springs It will do to divide in two tracts; the purchase money will be made in three annual payments. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

THOMAS CONSTANT.

June 21, 1810. 1st†

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Clarke Circuit, Sct. June Term 1810.

RICHARD RICHARDS, compl. } In Chancery
against } for divorce.
SARAH RICHARDS, deft. }

THE defendant not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette eight weeks successively.

A copy teste,
JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C. C.

A New Dye House.

LATELY established in Lexington, on the corner of Mr. William Hanson's lot, next to parson Rankin's meeting house, where a variety of good colors are dyed on silk, satin, linen and cotton cloth; also thread or yarn of the same, at a moderate price by the subscribers, for ready cash.

A. H. ROBINSON,
8t—tf Wm. CAHILL.

THE KENTUCKY HOTEL

TO BE RENTED.

CAPTAIN BANKS, the present tenant, wishing to apply himself exclusively to his own property, the Olympian Springs, is disposed to surrender his lease of this establishment. It is therefore offered for rent. Its advantageous situation is so well known, that a particular description of it is not necessary. It is sufficient to say, that its local position, in the heart of Lexington, the number, extent and convenience of the apartments in the buildings, the superiority of the stables, &c. place it unquestionably in the very first order of public establishments of this kind.

A lease for a year or term of years may be obtained, and the lessee may procure from Capt. Banks a variety of valuable furniture.

HENRY CLAY.

Lexington, 1st July 1810.

A FARM FOR SALE.

SIXTY acres of first rate LAND, within three miles of Lexington, on Strode's road, about half of it cleared and enclosed, from twelve to fifteen acres well set with Blue Grass and Clover, good cabins, and three springs of good water—Credit will be given for such part of the purchase money as may be agreed on—The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity in addition to the above, not exceeding one hundred acres. For further particulars apply to the subscriber adjoining said farm.

WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. This farm is well situated for a Tavern and Black-Smith's Shop, being on one of the most public roads in the state.

August 1st, 1809. 3tp

NEW GOODS

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, *TEAS* of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of *Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c.* All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash. *Lexington, 30th Sept.* 1809.

For Sale or Rent,

My Merchant mill, Saw mill, Distillery and Farm at Oak Ridge.

THIS property is well situated for business, in Fayette county, near the Kentucky river. Or I will sell or rent the Harrogate watering place, with the mills attached to it, or either separately. This last place is well calculated for a school, or schools, both for female and male education, having separate buildings suitable for both, and being in a fine neighbourhood, where such schools are much wanting. For terms, apply to

JOHN M'CALL.

Harrogate, 11 miles east of Lexington.

[illegible], 1810.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, clense the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store keepers to sell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outwrad wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.
LEXINGTON.

☞ A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line postpaid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabbins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

tf March 13, 1810.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M.

Dan. Bradford, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, July 2, 1810.

LEXINGTON *Oil Floor Cloth Factory.*

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erected a mill at their factory, by which they can grind above an hundred weight of paint a day, and are now ready to grind paint and prepare colours for town and country.—They have also prepared a most curious and useful article as covers for waggons, (by a process invented by Mr. Levett; and known only to him, and Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unimpenetrable to rain; and is highly worthy the attention of all those concerned in the carriage of goods.

They execute House and sign painting, gilding, glazing, paper hanging &c. as usual in town and country—A man acquainted with House Painting, who is sober and attentive to business will meet with employment and good wages at the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory. tf

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE,

THE House and lot in Lexington on main street a little below the office of the Kentucky Gazette formerly occupied by Henry Marshall deceased; The terms are one third cash, and the balance by instelments at 12 and 18 months. enquire of the subscribers.

Also a fine Gig for sale

CORNELIUS COYLE,
RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, 8th July, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skil in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete setts of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810. tf

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC & SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Mainstreet nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Clarke Circuit, Sct. June Term, 1810.

CATHARINE MOORE complt. } In Chancery
against } for divorce.
JESSE MOORE defendant. }

The defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy teste, §
JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Blacksmith shop and tools in an excellent stand for business; the shop is 28 by 18 feet, and calculated for at least two fires, and is now in good order for immediate business—for terms apply to the owner on High street.

L. M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, July 26th, 1810. tf

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this place, that those Baths have been put into complete order, and are now in a proper situation for the accommodation of such as wish to use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female servants are provided, and every thing will be conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory manner.

Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dollar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDEL.

Lexington, 7th May, 1810. tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 7th day of August 1810, a Mulatto fellow named DAVE; a chunky well set fellow, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, one of his upper fore teeth out, he is about twenty one or two years old; when he left the subscriber's house he had on a dark colured roundabont coat and a cotton pair of pantaloons blue warp and copperas filling—he is a very sensible, smart, active fellow, and understands the house joiner's business tolerably well. Any person living in Madison or Clarke counties that will bring the said fellow to the subscriber or confine him in any jail so that he is got, I will pay them ten dollars for their trouble—or if taken in any other part of the state, I will pay them fifteen dollars, or if taken out of the state, I will pay thirty dollars on delivery of said fellow with all reasonable expence.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Madison county, near Boonsboro.

August 13th, 1810. 3t

PROPOSALS

BY C. & A. CONRAD & Co.
FOR PUBLISHING
The History of the Expedition
OF
CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARKE,
THROUGH THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA
Performed during the years 1804, 1805 *and* 1806, *by order of the government of the United States.*

THE appearance of this work, which was announced for publication nearly three years ago, has been retarded by a variety of causes, among which the melancholy fate of Captain Lewis is already known and lamented by the nation. This delay, although it has disappointed the public expectation, and given rise to several imperfect accounts of the journey, may be the less regretted, as the residence of both Captains Lewis and Clarke in Louisiana, has enabled them greatly to extend and mature their knowledge of the country which they describe. All their original papers and journals, together with the curious and scientific objects procured by them, are now carefully collected; and from these materials, improved by personal communication with captain Clarke and others who accompanied him, the detailed and authentic history of the expedition will be offered to the public.

Of this enterprize, planned by our government, and achieved through great dangers by our own countrymen, little need be said to attract the attention of the American people. The sources of the Columbia and Missouri rivers, which had eluded all former research, have been fully explored, and a line of intercourse—the future path of civilization—connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Vast regions are now opened, to reward the spirit of commercial adventure, and to receive hereafter, the overflowing tide of our own population. Entire nations varying at once from ourselves and from each other, have been revealed to the curiosity of the civilized world, while science is enriched by new and valuable acquisitions.

It cannot yet be ascertained into what compass these abundant materials may be compressed. The work will however consist of two parts:

First, the narrative of the journey, comprizing minute descriptions of every interesting object relative to the country through which the travelers passed, or the different nations whom they visited. This will be accompanied by a large and elegant map of the whole route and the countries adjacent, from the most accurate information. Engravings, by the first artists, of the cataracts of the Missouri, as well as of the falls, narrows and rapids of the Columbia; and a number of plates illustrative of the persons, dresses, habitations, weapons, utensils, &c. &c. of the most remarkable tribes of Indians, will be interspersed through the work. An itinerary of the route, and an inquiry into the means of rendering the fur trade of North America more beneficial to the United States will also be added. This part of the work will be prepared for the press by a gentleman of this city.

The second part will be devoted to the discoveries, and the information acquired by captains Lewis and Clarke in the several departments of botany, mineralogy and zoology. To which will be annexed, meteorological tables kept with great accuracy during the route, and a new & copious collection of indian vocabularies. This branch of the work is committed to Dr. BENJAMIN S. BARTON, and will be embellished with engravings of the objects of natural history most worthy of attention The present arrangement will enable all persons to subscribe for the entire work or either division of it.

The price of the first which will consist of two octavo volumes, will be ten dollars including the map. The second part will be sold at seven dollars.

☞ Subscriptions for the above work received at this office.

At a meeting of a company of

WELL-DIGGERS in the town of Lexington on Friday the 10th day of August 1810, in order to give a clear understanding to all those who may wish to employ either of said well-diggers in the line of their profession, the following was unanimously agreed to—viz.

At the commencement of a well until we come to the rock, the ground six feet in diameter, *two shillings and six pence*, for every foot deep

For all cavities and half moons, *twelve shillings* per foot.

From the commencement of a flat rock, solid or shivery lime, free stone, slate, flint or cornel, until we go down to the depth of thirty five feet—*eighteen shillings* per foot.

From thirty-five feet to forty feet, *three dollars* and *fifty cents* per foot.

From forty to sixty feet, four dollars per foot, and if deeper, in proportion to the above prices.

For walling, *two shillings* per foot.

For old wells, *two dollars* per day, or *four dollars* per foot.

Every necessary to be found by the employers—such as powder, smith's work, attendance, and boarding—tools brought and returned in good order.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

This perilous and dangerous profession of DIGGING WELLS is, whilst we are toiling in the rock, attended with danger and hazzard. The well digger is every day in imminent danger of losing a leg or an arm, and perhaps his life—such as wells caving in, rocks falling down both to his manifest destruction or misfortune. Only consider, for example, the unfortunate Mr. Senate, formerly a resident of this place, who lost one eye and one of his hands, by being blown up, Mr. Robert Parks, who was also blown up and which like to have put an end to his existence. The unfortunate negro Weeden, lost an eye by being blown up in sinking Majr. Wagnon's well. But fellow citizens, to crown all, view the vaarious and numerous wounds and broken bones of *poor old Shaw.*

If a soldier is wounded in the field of action, he can appeal to the government of his country for relief—but if a poor unfortunate *Well-digger* loses a leg or an arm, the clemency of his fellow citizens is the most he can expect. His days will in all probability terminate in extreme poverty and distress.

Signed by the following Well Diggers.

JOHN ROBERTSHAW,
JESSE CALLAWAY,
STEPHEN SMITH,
GEORGE RHODES,
JOHN BELL,
SAMUEL TAYLOR,
D. M'COYE,
Wm. KINNEY.

August 10th, 1810. 3t

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this Office.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE.

To settlers and all persons contemplating making purchases of lands in the Mississippi teerritory, granted by the Legislature of the state of Georgia, by their act passed the 7th day of January, A. D. 1795.

BOSTON, June 26, 1810.

GENTLEMEN—By a report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States laid before Congress the 15th of December last, it appears from a letter written by John Brahan, Esq Receiver of public monies, which is hereto annexed, that he has endeavoured to diffuse the most erroneous impressions, relative to the title of those individuals, who claim lands in the Mississippi territory under Georgia titles conveyed by the aforesaid act. He, however, thinks it expedient to have the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the settlers who may purchase, that, "if the lands they purchase, should be taken from them by a better claim, [meaning than that of the United States] that government will remunerate the purchase money, together with interest, and also compensation for improving the land."

Presuming the error may be general with all the individuals around him: for his, and their information, I therefore take the liberty to communicate the following extracts from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States case in the following, in which the merits of the Georgia grants have been fully discussed; the title to the purchasers under the act of 1795 adjudged valid, and the rescinding act of the state of Georgia of 1796 decided null and void.

FLETCHER vs. PECK.

In the Supreme Court, held at Washington, February Term, 1810, Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, from which the following is an extract:

"It is then the unanimous opinion of the court that, in this case, the estate having passed into the hands of a purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, the state of Georgia was restrained, either by general principles which are common to our free institutions, or by the particular provisions of the constitution of the United States, from passing a law whereby the estate of the plantiff in the premises so purchased could be constitutionally and legally impaired and rendered null and void."

The opinion of the court has been published at large in the National Intelligencer of the 28th of March last, volume 10, and number 1477, by which it will appear, that all the points in controversy have been decided in favour of the Georgia grants; it can scarcely then remain a question with those gentlemen who wish to make purchases, whether it will not be prudent to withold such purchases until they shall more fully understand the merits of a case, in which so much prejudice and misrepresentation have prevailed; or until circumstances shall have enabled the government of the United States to give those good titles, which they at present under the judgment of the Supreme Judicial court are utterly unable to grant.

JOHN PECK,

One of the principal owners of land in the Mississippi territory under the grants of the state of Georgia, recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, and whose title has been adjudged valid in the case aforesaid.

Nashville, Tennessee, 30th July, 1809.

SIR,—On the 20th inst I enclosed you a notice from a colonel Michael Harrison, published in one of the papers at this place cautioning all persons from purchasing a certain tract of land, the bounds of which he described lying in Madison county, Mississippi territory. It was then my opinion, his notice would have but little or no influence in preventing any person from purchasing; since which I have been told that some have got alarmed, and pretend to pe fearful of his title. I have endeavoured upon every occasion to convince the people, that Harrison's claim is a fraudulent one, and unworthy of notice; I however think, that he has subjected himself to the rigour of the law, and should be proceeded against accordingly: would I be justifiable in telling the purchasers, that if the lands they purchase should be taken from them by a better claim, that government will remunerate the purchase money, together with interest, and also compensation for improving the land? This will only be necessary for those purchasers who are not well informed.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAHAN,
Receiver of public monies, &c.

Addressed to the
Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN.

The printers of the following papers are requested to insert the above three weeks successively, and their bills shall be paid to their order by JOHN PECK.

Georgia, Augusta, The Augusta Herald.
Do. Savannah, The Museum.
Tennessee, Nashville, The Review.
New Orleans, N. O. The Louisiana Gaz.
Natchez, Natchez, The Weekly Chronicle.
Kentucky, Lexington, The Gazette.
S. Carolina, Columbia, The State Gaz.
Do. Charleston, The Carolina Weekly Messenger.
Do. do. The Times.
N. Carolina, Raleigh, The Star.
June 20.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Jessamine Circuit, to wit, July term, 1810.

SALLEY LOWEN, complainant } On a bill of
against } divorce.
JOHN LOWEN, defendant. }

This day came the complainant and [illegible]ed her bill in chancery for a divorce against the defendant, and on motion of the complain[illegible] by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is no[illegible] inhabitant of this commonwealth; there[illegible] it is considered by the court that unless [illegible] do appear here on the first day of our next [illegible]tober court and answer the complainant's b[illegible] of divorce, the same will be taken as confes[illegible] against him. And it is further ordered that [illegible] py of this order be inserted in some autho[illegible] newspaper of this commonwealth, agree[illegible] to law.

A copy atteste,
* *SAMUEL H. W[illegible]SON, Clk.*

Sc[illegible] county, sct.

Taken up by John B[illegible]olbert, living near Jno. Hile's mill, a [illegible]AY HORSE, star on his forehead, no [illegible], white specks on his neck, 13 1-2 han[illegible] high, about 4 years old, appraised to [illegible] dollars. Given under my hand this 4t[illegible] of June, 1810.

JA[illegible] JOHNSON.

Taken up by [illegible]am Amiss, in the forks of Hickman [illegible]samine county, one Back Mare, with a st[illegible] snip in her forehead, supposed to be [illegible] hands high, 8 years old, branded on the [illegible]oulder thus HB one eye out, appraised to [illegible] this 23d day of November, 1809.

[illegible]NER YOUNG.